

map. 14

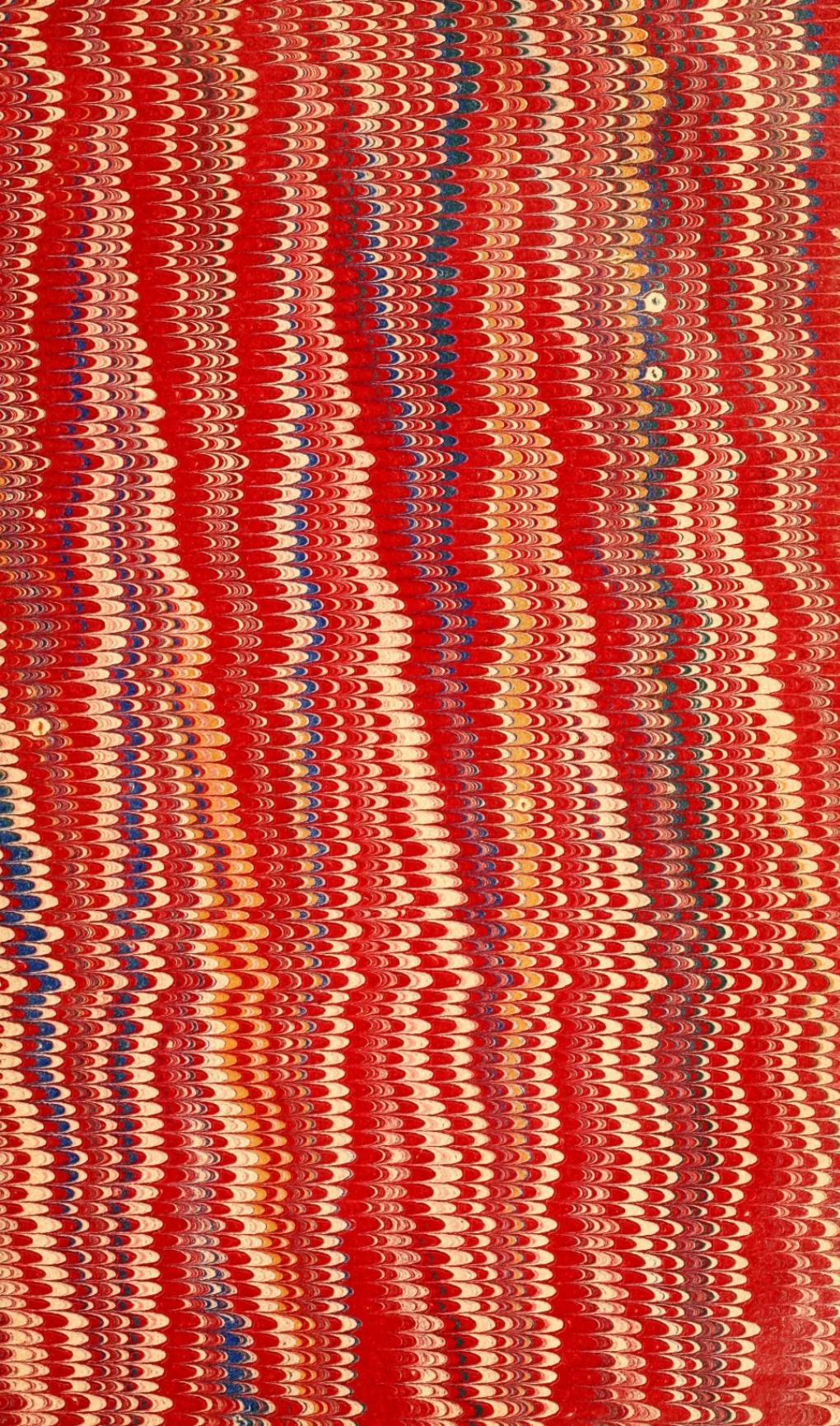
S B
121
H24

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

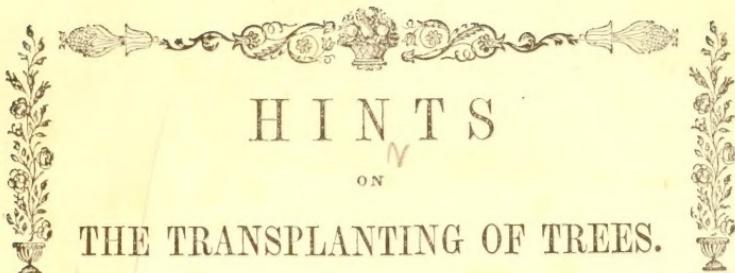
Chap. SB 121

Shelf H 24

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







HINTS ON THE TRANSPLANTING OF TREES.

Published by the direction of the
HANOVER ORNAMENTAL TREE ASSOCIATION.

1. *Choice of a tree to transplant.* Choose a stout, healthy sapling ; if possible one which has grown in open ground, or on the edge of the forest. Young trees in such situations are stouter, have more roots, thicker bark, and a handsomer top and better bear the shock of transplanting. Seldom choose a tree more than fifteen feet high, or more than three inches in diameter near the ground.

2. *Digging up the tree.* Be careful not to break or crush the roots. As far as possible, preserve the *rootlets* and fibres, for on these depend in a great measure the nourishment of the tree. Begin then to remove the earth at some distance from the tree and work up towards it, carefully disentangling the smaller roots, till you have fairly undermined the whole. Preserve as much earth as possible about the roots. Do not cut off the top, but trim it if necessary. If the tree be taken from the woods, it may be necessary to cut off the top at ten feet from the ground, and most of the side branches ; — then paint over the ends where the trunk and limbs have been taken off.

3. *Replanting.* Dig a large hole, say from four to six feet in diameter by two or three feet deep. Place the tree with the same side to the north as it originally had, having marked this on the bark before removing it. Don't cramp the roots ; extend

them in their natural position, and fill in with rich mould. Work the fine earth carefully about the roots with the hand and fingers. While filling the hole, pour in a pailful of water, and work the tree slightly up and down to aid in perfectly imbedding all the roots. If hollows are left, the roots will be apt to mould and decay. Do *not* water the tree after the roots have been wholly covered, because the sun and wind will, in that case, bake the surface, and prevent the air and moisture from coming to the roots. To preserve the surface moist, it is well to place old straw around the tree when set. The earth should not be trod down solid upon the roots. "Young trees, under favorable circumstances,—in soil so prepared,—will advance more rapidly and attain a larger growth in *eight* years, than those planted in the ordinary way, without deepening the soil, will in twenty."

4. *Time for transplanting.* Either the Spring or the Autumn is favorable,—but if you choose the Spring, do not defer it till the leaves are out and the early rains are over. Begin as soon as the ground will allow you to dig.

5. *Transplanting Evergreens.* The best time for this is as early as possible in the Spring. If planted in the Summer they are apt to parch up and die; and if in the Autumn, are in danger of being killed by the cold of Winter. *Evergreens will bear little or no trimming.* Their roots are more sensitive than those of other trees; therefore be more careful in handling them. Choose a wet day for transplanting, or keep the roots covered and moist during transportation. It would be better for them, as well as for other trees, were it possible, to transplant them in the Winter, taking up a mass of frozen earth with the roots. The tree might be partly undermined, and the hole dug for its reception, in the Fall,—the removal would then be comparatively easy. At other seasons, if possible, carry home swamp earth and set them in it. They may be safely transplanted

SB121
.H24

in the Summer, if properly set, and shaded from the sun, as in the swamp.

6. *Kinds of trees, &c.* Unless uniformity is required—as in avenues—a variety of ornamental trees is to be preferred. The *Elm* is the most stately of our trees and of very long life; its beauty is in its long, slender and pensile branches. There is much choice in the *kind* of elm. The *Maple* gives a dense shade, has a beautiful leaf in Summer and a variety of splendid hues in Autumn. The *White* and the *Rock Maple* are beautiful varieties. The *Button Wood* and the *Bass* are both magnificent trees when grown. The *Locust*, for its leaves and blossoms, and the *Mountain Ash*, for its blossoms and berries—the *Butternut* and the *Oak*, deserve to be cultivated. And all these trees, as well as others not mentioned, grow in our soil quickly and surely. There are at least two reasons for planting a variety of trees, beside their superior beauty. One is, that, as they die at different ages, the decayed ones can more easily be replaced without the loss being perceived. Another is, that each species of tree has an enemy, or is subject to a disease, which, once in about fifteen or twenty years, commits great ravages upon it. The *borer* attacks the *Maple* and *Locust*, but spares the *Elm*. A kind of *caterpillar* sometimes destroys the *Elm*, but does not molest the *Maple*. By a variety of trees we are guarded against losing them all at once, as has been the misfortune of some places.

The tree should be well boxed, to preserve it from cattle. If pretty large and stiff, it sometimes answers the purpose to bind round it strips of five or six foot lath, filled with sharp nails, the *points out*.

REMEMBER, that with care in choosing suitable trees and in transplanting them, perhaps nine out of every ten transplanted may be preserved. As they are frequently set out, it is hardly too much to say that nine out of every ten die. “*A living dog is*

better than a dead lion." One flourishing shade tree is more ornamental than a hundred *bean poles*. The pains you take in transplanting a tree is not labor thrown away. If the work be worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

Hanover, April, 1844.

CONSTITUTION.

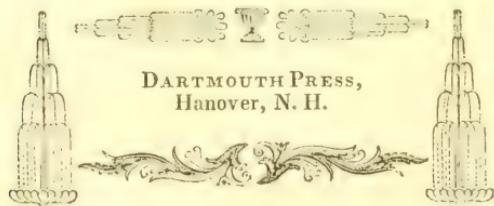
ART. 1st. This association shall be called the Hanover Ornamental Tree Association, and shall have for its object the improvement of the streets and other public grounds of Hanover Plain, and the immediate vicinity by planting trees and by other means of a like kind.

ART. 2nd. Any person may become a member of this Association by communicating his wish to the Secretary.

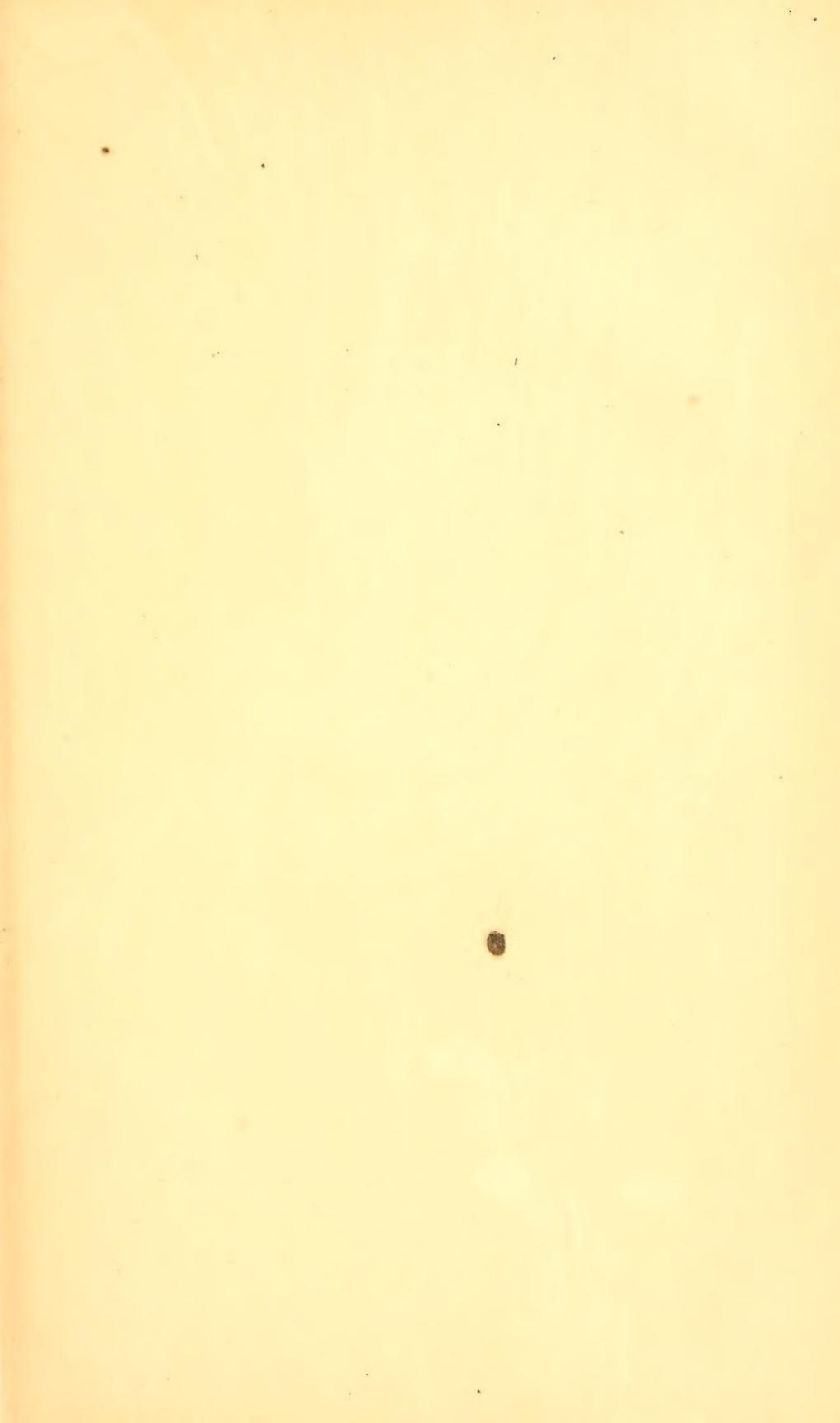
ART. 3d. The general Officers of the association shall be chosen at an annual meeting holden in the Autumn, viz: a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties belonging to such officers and who shall be Ex-officio Directors of the Association, and also five other Directors. The board of directors shall appoint its own chairman, determine its own quorum, supply temporary vacancies, and manage the general affairs of the Association, subject to its orders.

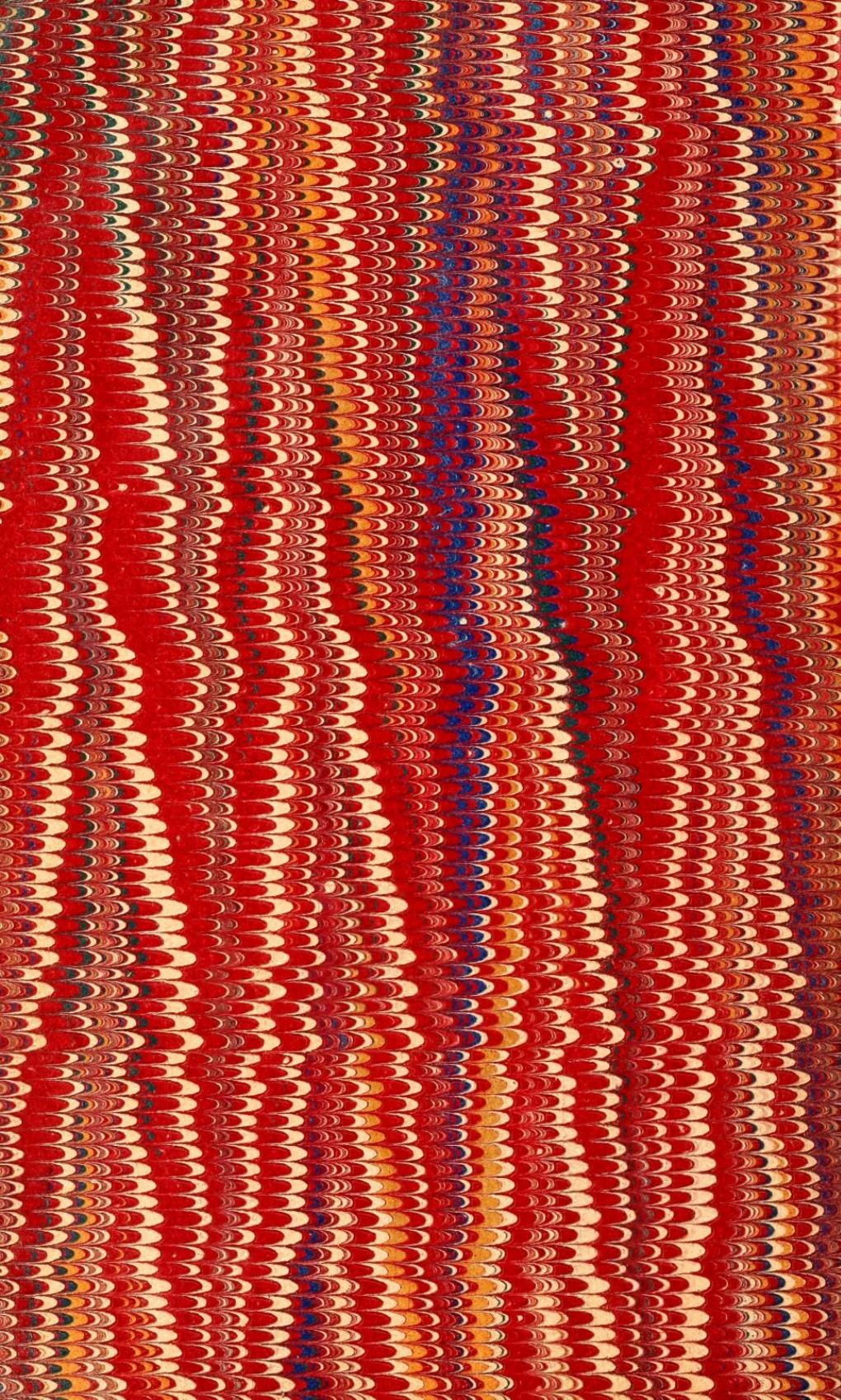
ART. 4th. The Association or board of Directors shall appoint Local Committees, surveyors and other necessary officers at their discretion.

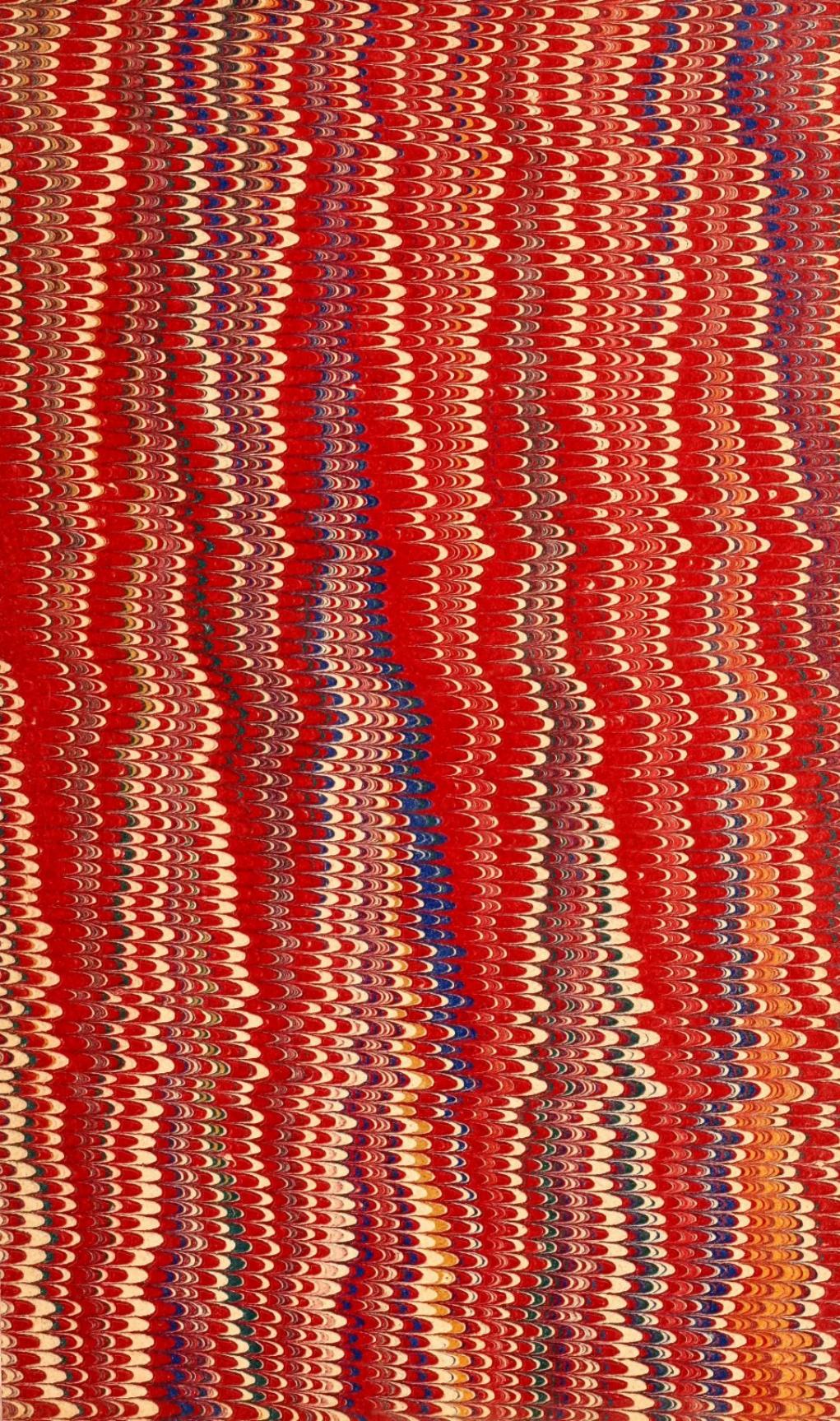
ART. 5th. Each member of the association shall annually plant and protect at least one tree for the object stated in the first article or in omission of this shall pay into the treasury fifty cents, All other money that may be needed for the purposes of the association shall be raised by contribution or subscription.











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00009339358